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The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JUNE 23RD, 1910.

Nothing is more significant of the progress of the world, that notwithstanding the great amount of thought devoted to the advancement of material prosperity, science and art, so much attention should be given to the maintenance of the world's peace. The subject has acquired a renewed interest by the death of EDWARD THE PEACEMAKER, who, more than any other modern man, realised that "peace hath her victories no less renowned than war," and it would seem that the good seed sown by this kindly diplomat is already ripening. First of all, we see the KAISER, the most discussed and least understood personality in Europe, giving a better impression of good relations between Germany and Britain than has prevailed for many years, but in addition to that he has done something towards leading France and Germany to a mutual understanding. With KING GEORGE determined to follow the example set by his royal father and the EMPEROR WILLIAM working in the interests of international peace, the augury for the future may be regarded as a happy one. The increasing armament of the nations might induce the cynical to declare that these peace proposals are nothing but empty words: "They cry peace when there is no peace." But such a view is neither correct nor just. The sincerity of those who advocate peace and at the same time prepare for war need not be impugned. Their

conduct is neither inconsistent nor irreconcilable. As a matter of fact it simply indicates that the wisdom of man has not yet devised a scheme for preserving international peace which is acceptable to all the parties concerned, and common prudence demands that no military precautions be neglected until the "consummation devoutly to be wished" has been attained. Of course there are many people to whom the great object of world peace represents a conception impossible of realisation, but their number is daily becoming less, and the belief in the time "when the war drum shall throb no longer" does not seem quite so fantastic as it once was. Peace is now the ideal of nations as well as of individuals. Both selfish and altruistic reasons may lead to the wish, but whatever the motive no one can question the good which would follow the realisation of the ideal.

Perhaps no country has interested itself more in the peace propaganda than the United States of America. Its comparative freedom from the military traditions of European nations and its original intellectuality, as well as its distinguishing inclination for peaceful pursuits, may perhaps explain this devotion to an ideal, but the sound common-sense of the most business people in the world ought to impress other nations that the Americans are not pursuing a chimera or a phantasm begotten of their imagination. They believe in its possibility and no nation is working harder to secure its realisation. For instance, they suggested a proposition for the control of railways in Manchuria which it was hoped would remove jealousy on the part of the countries concerned, but it came to naught. An international court, equipped with authority to enforce its findings in the direction of preserving the peace of the world, is a scheme advocated by that strenuous individual, Mr. ROOSEVELT, but not discouraged by the little enthusiasm which that proposition elicited, the American House of Representatives has decided to make another effort towards bringing the world nearer to the great ideal by empowering PRESIDENT TAFT to appoint five distinguished citizens of the great republic, among whom should be EX-PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, to confer with other nations on the subject of world peace. Whether the proposition will lead to any better results than previous attempts cannot be said, but it is safe to assert that the world, having discovered the worth of KING EDWARD, was never in a more peaceful frame of mind than at present, and with the precedent set by The Hague Tribunal, not to speak of the various conferences arranged to settle differences between certain nations, there seems good reason to hope that the prospective peace representatives may bring about a better understanding among the nations of the earth than has yet been achieved.

Another case of plague, found on the pathway from Hok On to Kowloon city, was reported yesterday, bringing the total this season to 14.

Five Chinese, who were charged before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Magistracy yesterday with stowing away on the s.s. *Laiyang* with the object of going to Singapore, were each ordered to pay a fine of \$100.

Assistant Paymaster G. A. Cooke has been appointed secretary to Commodore Eyres on the latter taking over the command at Hongkong naval establishment, and Assistant Paymaster A. P. Rouquette has been appointed secretary's clerk.

A company with a capital of Tia 2,000,000 has been formed in Yunnan-fu to develop the tin mines. Under the old system some 6,000 piculs of ore were extracted annually, but with machinery it is expected that 40 tons will be taken a day, and that the yearly profit will run into millions.

Sergeant Wilson proceeded against a Chinese farmer from Kowloon before Mr. E. R. Hallifax at the Magistracy yesterday for infringing the exclusive rights of the Postmaster-General by bringing unstamped letters into the Colony by the river steamer *On Len*. The defendant was fined \$25.

Several foreign engineers in the employ of the Chinese Railway have been decorated by the Prince Regent for their good service in the construction of the Imperial Tomb. It is stated that the foreign engineers have been highly recommended by H. E. Hsu Shih-chang, the president of the Board of Posts and Communication.

Yesterday was the longest day.

To-day is the birthday of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.

The Moorhen is shortly to make an extensive trip up the West River, far out of the usual track and hundreds of miles up the upper reaches of the river. No coal will be procurable there, writes the local correspondent of the *Naval and Military Record*, and she is to collect wood at the native villages en route. This projected trip has created considerable interest.

Through the German Minister in Peking several German financiers are said to have asked the Chinese Government for a concession to construct a railway line from Ichang to Hankow. This line will be a small section of the whole line of the Szechuen-Hankow Railway. The Chinese Government has considered this demand, but no answer has as yet been made to the German Minister.

The Board of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce at Peking is reported to have determined to develop the mining enterprise in various parts of this Empire. Efforts will be taken to extend such enterprises. Besides requesting the Provincial Government to take prompt measures to assist the Board to carry out this plan, a special agent for each province was appointed some days ago. The agent will stay in the capital of the Province to take charge of mining.

From Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co., agents of the Northern Assurance Co., Ltd., we have received a copy of the annual report and statement of accounts of the latter Company. The directors have recommended for distribution among shareholders for the year 1909 a sum of £12,500. This includes an interim dividend of 2/- per share paid in November last, a dividend of 4/- per share to be paid now, and a bonus of 1/- per share. The funds of the Company now stand at £7,353,513 12s.

The long-continued absence of rain has caused a great deal of distress in Swatow. In some places the fields have not been planted with rice, while, where rice has been planted, the labour involved in irrigating it will add very much to its cost when it comes on the market. In some places it has been almost impossible to get rice for money. The villagers, fearing a scarcity, have declined to put it on the market. A pleasing feature has, says the *N.C. Daily News*, been the readiness of the rich to come forward with subscriptions, which are devoted to the purchase of rice, which is retailed at a cheap rate. This has been done in former years, in times of scarcity, but never before to the same extent as now. The distress has given rise to several crops of rumours, principally of attacks, or risings of robbers: but the authorities have given the rumours no time to do harm, and all has been quiet.

CANTON MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

At a meeting held on June 20th there were present:—Messrs. H. F. Dent (Chairman), W. Vogler, A. V. Hogg (Honorary Treasurer) and the Secretary.

GIG SKED.

A letter was read from Siemens & Co. re a refund of gig shed rent, and it was decided to reply that the Council see no reason to alter their decision as contained in their letter of the 18th May.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

It was decided to replace the 50 candle-power lights at each of the three landing steps by two 25 candle-power lights as arranged at meeting of 17th May.

DRAIN ALTERATIONS.

On the proposition of Mr. Hogg, seconded by Mr. Vogler, it was decided that the drain rails at the back of the settlement running East and West be cut to allow the free passage of the Fire Engine round the settlement.

CANTON WATER WORKS COY.

After further discussion, the Secretary was directed to write to the Coy., asking for a reply to the Council's letter of the 2nd June and to mention to them that the French Municipality may possibly co-operate in the scheme if the Council can come to reasonable terms with the Water Works Company.

KING GEORGE'S RACING STABLE.

It is probable that some of the horses owned by King Edward which King George will run in the present season will be seen in races during the present season. They have been leased for the season to the Earl of Derby, and will carry his colours in any event in which they take part.

The leasing of the horses in the royal stable during the year of Court mourning is in accordance with precedent. It will be remembered that during the year in which Queen Victoria died, King Edward's horses ran in the name and colours of the late Duke of Devonshire.

Though King George's horses will be leased to Lord Derby they will not be transferred to the latter's training stable, Stanley House, but will remain in charge of Mr. Richard Marsh at Egerton House, Newmarket.

The position of Minors, last year's Derby winner and the best horse in the stable, is interesting. He was leased by King Edward from Colonel Hall Walker until the end of the present season. It has been stated that in the death of King Edward he reverted automatically to his breeder. This would not be the case unless there was a special clause in the lease to that effect. It is therefore possible that Minors may be seen out in handicaps events during the present season.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The I.G.M. str. *Prins Eitel Friedrich*, which left here on the 16th inst., at noon, arrived at Singapore on the 20th inst., at 2 p.m.

The str. *Glenelg* left Singapore on the 22nd inst., and is due here on or about the 28th inst., at daylight.

The T.K.K. str. *Nippon Maru* left San Francisco on the 21st inst. for Hongkong, via Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki and Shanghai, and is due to arrive at this port on the 19th prox.

TELEGRAMS.

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[REUTER'S SERVICE TO THE "HONGKONG
DAILY PRESS."]

THE WORLD'S PEACE.

LONDON, June 21st.

It is announced from Washington that the House of Representatives has resolved to empower President Taft to appoint five distinguished Americans to confer with foreign governments on the subject of a world-wide peace.

It is suggested that Mr. Roosevelt should be at the head of the representation appointed.

THE CRETAN PROBLEM.

LONDON, June 21st.

The "Times" St. Petersburg correspondent learns that Germany has informed Russia of her entire approval of M. Isvolski's Cretan proposal, the purport of which has been learned from the newspapers.

The Protecting Powers alone have received a Note, to which there has been no time for reply yet.

FINLAND'S FATE.

LONDON, June 22nd.

Reuter's St. Petersburg correspondent telegraphs that on the discussion in the Council of Empire regarding the Finland Government Bill, M. Stolypin, replying to the criticism of the Liberals, contended that Russia's sovereignty was unlimited and there was therefore no necessity to submit the bill to the decision of the Finnish Diet.

LOSS OF MEMORY.

CURIOUS CASE OF YOUNG EUROPEAN AT CALCUTTA.

A strange case of loss of memory has been reported to the Calcutta police on Wednesday night, says a despatch dated June 3rd. A young European was found lying unconscious at the College Street gate of the Medical College Hospital. He was not injured, but was in a state of exhaustion and remained unconscious for several hours after his admission. On Thursday, when he had recovered sufficiently, he gave his name as Charles McQueen and said he was an assistant in the Darselung branch of Smith, (Smith & Co., chemists). In the meantime a wire had been received by the police from Darselung stating that McQueen had mysteriously disappeared. When questioned as to why and when he left Darselung, he said he did not know. "I was at Darselung, the last thing I remember," he said, "and now I am here. I don't know when I came down nor what induced me to come. I cannot remember anything about it." About his illness, and, indeed, about everything since he left Darselung, his mind is a perfect blank. He is still in hospital suffering from exhaustion.

THE GERMAN BOOMERANG.

The outbreak in the German Press against the Kaiser's conversations while in London on the question of European peace and the official contradictions to the statements he is alleged to have made to M. Pichon, the French Foreign Minister, have had an unexpected effect.

Instead of discrediting his Majesty they have brought about a revision of popular feeling in his favour. It is also recognised by thoughtful politicians that the Emperor said nothing in London which was in any way incompatible with his obligations as a constitutional monarch. On the contrary, he merely gave utterance to feelings which do him and his country honour, and which were calculated to facilitate diplomatic intercourse between Germany and her western neighbours.

It is realised that all constitutional monarchs touch on political subjects in such conversations, and it is pointed out that the Emperor's silence might easily have been misunderstood if he had omitted to seize the opportunity offered him in London of saying a few gracious words to the French Minister, who has shown a desire to pursue a conciliatory policy towards Germany.

There are many grounds for believing that the last Press uprising against the Emperor was a kind of after-effect of the "November revolution" of 1908, when, as recently described, the newspapers were mobilised against the monarch with great strategical skill. Many of the German editors are well disciplined, and in May, 1910, they had not forgotten the lessons taught them in November, 1908.

It is further seen that this last episode lends additional weight to the contention of the Kaiser's defenders that in past years he was often made the scapegoat for the blunders of his Ministers and advisers. It will not be forgotten for a long time that in this case the Emperor gave utterance to sentiments which appeal strongly to all peaceable citizens in Britain and in France, but that the patriotic Press of his own country, including more than one newspaper in close touch with official sources of information, turned against him.

CANTON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CANTON, 21st June.

A FIRMER HAND.

The presence of armed bands of robbers in the country districts and especially along the frontier of the Province is causing much uneasiness among these in authority. The officials have at last resolved that steps be taken to put an end to this state of affairs, and after much serious consultation with his officers the Viceroy has issued the following six regulations:—(1) Officers appointed to the wilder districts must be men of ability and resource. (2) The lurking places of bandits must be discovered and notified to the authorities, who will at once have the information to the military. (3) The results obtained from the punishment of forgers of robbers are to be notified to the Government. (4) Scouts are to be trained with a view to discovering the movements of banditti. (5) Forts to be strongly manned with troops are to be established at all important and strategic places in the province. (6) The villages are to be searched with a view to finding out the presence of robbers. Those villages which have a reputation for quietness are to receive special marks of favour, while in turbulent places the headmen are to be compelled to act as sureties of the public peace. Reading through the rules leads one to suspect that the authorities fear a general rising in the province. There is no doubt that nearly all the robbers are members of secret societies that are violently anti-dynastic, and that these persons by a system of terrorism have forced thousands of villagers to enter the ranks of these associations.

It has been discovered by the Director of the Financial Bureau that several officials in the Chia Che Prefecture have sent inaccurate accounts of money received to headquarters and that large sums cannot be accounted for. He has therefore induced the Government to deprive these men of their official buttons and has warned them that should they again transgress serious punishment will ensue.

ECONOMY.

The provincial government is very short of funds, and it is being found increasingly difficult to meet the demands made upon the treasury. One of the most expensive departments is the Provincial Military Bureau, the running expenses of which amount to over 5,600 taels a month. A notice has just been issued that after the first day of the sixth moon no increases will be made in salaries, and that all extra gratuities, allowances and such like are to be stopped. After that day the members of the staff will also be required to purchase their own food, as the diet allowance is also to be abolished.

A SECRET SOCIETY.

From all parts comes news of the increased activity of a society called the Kim Chi Wai, or Dagger League. So many robberies and murders have been committed by members of this league that in some parts of the province people are living in a state of terror. Even here in the city they are causing much trouble, and on the bund they every day are the perpetrators of thefts and assaults. So imperative is it that the activities of this league be repressed that the Viceroy has appointed a special deputy to make a thorough investigation into the methods of the society.

OPINION.

The directors of the Anti-Opium Association have observed that a very large sum is obtained every year by the government from the licences to permit the smoking of opium. They have therefore petitioned the police that forty per cent of the proceeds be handed to them to assist in the good work they are doing. The Association proposes to erect a hospital for the cure of smokers, and to establish halls in which lectures on the evils of drug-taking can be delivered. The Taoist Police is in sympathy with the scheme, but desires to see a detailed prospectus of it, before he gives it his official sanction.

TO PARDON PRISONERS.

The Deliberative Council have observed that all the gaols in the province are very crowded and that some of the prisoners are incarcerated for crimes which were committed before the accession of the present Emperor. The Council are of opinion that such of these prisoners who are not guilty of any very serious crimes should be pardoned and restored to liberty. It is the intention of the Council to approach the Provincial Government in this matter shortly.

A new gaol has just been opened in the Hang Shun district. The former prison was in a very dilapidated state, so the Magistrate set about raising subscriptions to build a new one. Over forty thousand dollars were subscribed and the old building was pulled down. The new gaol has cost nearly the whole sum of the money raised. When the gaol was opened the prisoners, who had in the meanwhile been quartered elsewhere, were lectured by the Magistrate, who exhorted them to future good conduct.

20,000 POOR FED.

The Hindu demonstration in memory of King Edward closed, says a Calcutta telegram of May 24th, last Sunday with a peculiarly Hindu ceremony.

Nearly twenty thousand poor were fed, seated in two rows on either side of the public square for over a mile. The menu consisted of a delicious and sumptuous Bengalee dinner. The Indian sanghatsana, the premier Indian club, introduced the idea in the Hindu ceremonies in connection with the death of Queen Victoria. The ceremony and feeding, of which the Maharaja of Darbhanga acted as president, concluded with the gift of a piece of cloth to every person. The ceremony passed off without a hitch.

The Chief Justice and other prominent English residents visited the scene, and the streets were crowded with tens of thousands of spectators. The poor dispersed shouting "British Raj! Raj!" (Glory to the British Raj).

RICHIA COOLIES STRIKE.

Yesterday Hongkong was richless, except for the few private vehicles which were seen in the streets. Pullers of public rickshas have taken exception to the new scale of fares which the Government has ordered shall be posted on each vehicle in a conspicuous place. According to the coolies, they found it difficult to make a living before, but since the latest departure from "old custom" their earnings have fallen off considerably. The new departure has effectually stopped the much-cherished "squeeze pigskin," and it appears that a number of residents who were in the habit of paying a little more than the legal fare now adhere to the scale of charges. It thus happens that the coolie, besides losing the little coppers which he was in the habit of receiving from local travellers, is also deprived of the more substantial sums which he used to obtain from tourists. The innovation, we understand, was made by the Government on account of the flagrant fleecing of visitors in which the richia puller indulged, the complaints of some of the visitors reaching headquarters. It is not considered likely, however, that the change made will be departed from. It was necessary, and is in vogue in other Eastern ports, and there is little doubt that it has come to stay in Hongkong. The old order changed, and the days are past when the richia coolies, by squeeze and other methods, could make a competence in a few years sufficient to enable them to retire to the country. No trouble is feared in connection with the present strike. The strikers are orderly and the police are taking care that should any man wish to go to work there will be no intimidation. The richia proprietors were yesterday in conference with the Registrar-General, and they are in hopes that the Hon. Mr. Brewin will soon be able to put an end to the strike. At present the trouble is confined to Hongkong, the coolies on the Kowloon side plying for hire as usual yesterday, but fears are entertained that they may join with their disaffected confreres on this side as a protest against the new arrangement.

WEDDING STOPPED.

CURIOUS INCIDENT AT BANGALORE.

An incident which caused no little consternation took place at a Bangalore church, when the wedding party arrived at the church to witness a marriage between a well-known resident and the daughter of the former proprietor of a local journal. The parties were to be married at 4.30 p.m. by special licence. The bridegroom went to church and awaited the bride, who was on her way, accompanied by her brother. But on information which reached her en route she did not go to church. The reason for this unusual conduct was that another lady made a protest forbidding the marriage. She saw the clergyman in the vestry and expostulated with him on the impropriety and undesirability of celebrating the nuptials, stating her reasons for the same. The clergyman, believing that she had made out a *prima facie* case against the marriage, wired to the Bishop of Madras, who replied that he must have full particulars before he gave any decision. The "Vest" then told the parties he could not perform the ceremony that evening. Later, the Chaplain of St. Mark's received instructions from the Bishop of Madras to proceed with the ceremony without delay, as he did not consider Miss Green's objection any legal impediment. The marriage therefore took place at St. Mark's. Mr. Stanhope Stephens and his bride, Miss Minnie Hays, receiving the warmest congratulations from their many friends.

BRITISH INDUSTRY "THREATENED."

Another important British industry is "threatened" by Japanese competition. According to the managers of the Saitama-rumi, a well-known firm in Tokyo, leather made in Japan is "almost equal in quality" to foreign leather, and a plan is under consideration for exporting Japanese boots to Great Britain.

The good people round about Northampton will, says the *Japan Chronicle*, probably be rather alarmed when they first hear about this new invasion of the commercial world by Japan, but those of us who know from experience the difference between boots made in Japan and in England will know that there is no occasion for any anxiety on the part of British boot and shoe-makers at Japanese competition—for the present, at any rate. Japanese-made boots are dearer and inferior to those made in Great Britain, and although we learn that keen attention is being paid to the experiment of exporting boots to Great Britain, we do not think that the venture will meet with success. At any rate, as it is proposed to send Japanese-boots to Great Britain, where they will be admitted duty free—despite the home industry—there is an opportunity, or rather there is room, for the Japanese Government to make an arrangement by which British-made boots and shoes might be admitted into this country at something less than the 134 Yen per 100 kin or 40 per cent. ad valorem which the Japanese Government will impose upon foreign-made boots and shoes.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:—

On the 22nd at 11.55 a.m.—The barometer has risen slightly over the Philippines, and fallen a little in Amam.

Pressure is relatively low over the W. part of the China Sea, and a depression may be developing in the neighbourhood of the Paracels.

The depression in the North remains over the N.E. part of the Sea of Japan.

The high pressure still extends Westwards from the Bonins towards the S.E. coast of China.

Moderate S.E. winds may be expected in the Formosa Channel and moderate to fresh E. winds along the S. coast of China.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.04 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

Hongkong & Neighbourhood	E. winds, moderate to fresh; shower.
Formosa Channel	S.E. winds, moderate.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamook	Same as No. 1.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan	Same as No. 1.

A world's record is claimed to have been established in the gunlayers' test of Cromarty by the cruiser *Defence*. With a 7.5-in. gun Able Seaman J. P. Davis fired six rounds in 53 seconds, and hit the target every time. The range was 1,600 yards, and the target was 10 ft. by 6 ft.

REVIEWS.

Edward and I, and Mrs. Honeybun. By KARE HORN. London: Stanley Paul's Colonial Library.

A simple little story and readable indeed. Edward is of course a Lord, and having lost all his money (not in Rubber), had to live a secluded life with his wife, a very charming girl, who appears to be continually kissing her husband, somewhere on the Norfolk Broads. Their adventures are amusing, but one wonders at their utter incapacity to face life seriously, and also what they would have done had another fortune not turned up just when they were starving.

The Human Boy Again. By EDEN PHILLIPS. London: Stanley Paul's Clear-Type. Sixpenny Novels.

The name of Eden Phillips is a sufficient guarantee that this book will be clever and well worth reading. The stories are very amusing and take one's memory back to the old school days in England. It would be impossible here to describe these stories in detail, but they should be read by all. Nietzsche's statement that "Man is more childish than woman. In the true man there is a child hidden; it wanteth to play," is perfectly true and is seen to perfection in this book. This is a new type of sixpenny novel, printed in large clear type, very unlike the usual cheap novel.

The A. B. C. to Rubber Planting Companies in Malaya. By M. S. PARRY and E. M. MURRAY. London: Matheson & Sons, Hongkong. Messrs. Kelly & Walsh.

It can truthfully be said that the authors have a considerable knowledge of the subject they have taken in hand, and notwithstanding the mass of information collated they have made their book very illuminating. They give a list of companies in Malaya and calculation of their possible production, profits and dividends for seven years, and the knowledge thus placed at the disposal of the prospective purchaser is of much value.

Pretty Barbara. By ANTHONY DYLLINGTON. London: Stanley Paul & Company.

Mr. Anthony Dyllington gives his new story a nice-enough title that recalls the "Prisoner of Zenda" and later romances of this description. The King of Kronenburg, handsome and debonair, but incapable of fidelity or virtue, neglects his Queen for "Pretty Barbara," the beautiful wife of the Premier, Count von Stein. The story turns on the mental conflict of the unfortunate Premier, who is torn between the honour of his house and loyalty to his sovereign. In a thrilling document he shows his devotion by the sacrifice of his life. There are some delightful lesser characters in this eminently readable book, and interwoven with the intrigues and scandals of the Court, is the charming love story of the son of the unhappy Premier, which ends happily under the wing of the powerful hunchback, Prince Czornyany. The author has given us a really interesting novel, the dramatic interest of which never flags.

COTTON KING TO RETIRE.

According to despatches from Chicago, from Mr. James Patton, on the eve of his retirement, has been compelled to abandon his big deal in September. His loss on the estimated line of 15,000,000 bushels is placed by the pit experts at \$200,000, while Mr. George Patton and Mr. Bartlett Patton, his following, are said to have dropped about \$200,000.

Mr. T. H. Waterman, of Albany, New York, who was conducting a bull deal in the May option, faced an enormous paper loss. He had already taken and paid for 5,000,000 bushels, and the bears were preparing to deliver him another big line during the few days that remained before the option expired.

WOMAN AND BURGLAR.

Mrs. Gateman, a bride of three months, is applauded as New York's bravest woman. A burglar entered her bedroom at four o'clock in the morning and commenced to collect articles of value. Without disturbing her husband, who slept heavily by her side, or even two young men lodgers in an adjoining room, Mrs. Gateman, with a hatpin in one hand and an iron spittoon in the other, fell upon the man. The burglar was in full flight, and backing towards the kitchen he grappled with the lady, who was clad only in a nightgown. They fought furiously. The woman clutched the burglar's throat, and with her other hand grabbed a rolling-pin from the table, belabouring him severely. The man tried to escape by the window, to which a fire escape was attached. Mrs. Gateman saw her chance, and hurled her weight—she is nearly 12st—against him. The burglar fell to the stone-flagged court 60ft. below, and was killed instantaneously.

Still clad only in her nightgown, Mrs. Gateman now explored the roof, believing that the burglar had a companion, but this theory proved fallacious. Meanwhile Mr. Gateman and the lodgers were still sleeping soundly, and the former did not make until his valiant wife returned. "What's the matter?" he asked, and for answer Mrs. Gateman leaned out of the window and pointed to the body below, saying, "That's a man I caught in our bedroom and pushed from the window."

THE ANTI-GAMBLING CRUSADE.

SENATIONAL ARRESTS AT NANKING.

The arrest last week of three foreigners on charges in connection with the gambling which is understood to have been going on lately at the Alhambra, says a Shanghai exchange, has been promptly followed up by the authorities with another demonstration of their resolve to rid Shanghai and the Treaty Ports of the foreign gamblers. The second development of the new anti-gambling crusade has taken place at Nanking, whither Mr. T. C. White, Marshall of the American Consular Court for China, proceeded on June 15th, and there arrested two Americans, named H. Kosack and H. Ross, on the charge of gambling in a foreign hotel in that City. H. Kosack, who, it will be remembered, was convicted in the U. S. Court some time ago on a charge of vagrancy, but Hannege was found not to be in Nanking. However, news of his recent return to Shanghai was secured, and acting on this information the American authorities succeeded in arresting him yesterday morning. Kosack and Ross having been brought down from Nanking, all three spent the night in the U. S. goal preparatory to appearing before Judge Thayer in the morning.

AN ALLEGED DESPERADO.

But more serious developments still is alleged to have taken place at Shanghai on June 11th, as a result of which J. Hadley, who was then under bail to appear at the American Court on charges connected with the Alhambra, will now have to answer an infinitely graver accusation. He is now charged with threatening to murder Detective Sergeant Kennerley (the officer, it will be remembered, who was shot in the leg by J. Hadley during the memorable raid on the Jesseloff Inn some months ago). It appears that on Saturday, shortly after his release from the American Court on bail of \$2,500, Hadley met Sgt. Kennerley at the Terminal Hotel, at the end of Bubbling Well Road, and there threatened, in the most open manner, to shoot the latter if he ever met him outside the Settlement limits or at the Alhambra. The result was an application to the American Consulate General for a warrant for Hadley's arrest, which was effected yesterday, when the accused man had to furnish another \$1,000 bail before he was allowed to leave the large, thus at the moment three Americans are in the Shanghai under heavy bail for gambling, and three are in the American goal on the same charge. There should be lively times in the American Court during the next few days.

THE QUEEN-MOTHER'S LETTER.

Her Majesty Queen Alexandra has commanded Messrs. Raphael Tuck & Sons, Ltd., to publish a facsimile of her autograph letter to the nation, for sale to the public, and the proceeds of this sale are to be given to an institution selected by Her Majesty, presumably a charitable institution. The autograph letter of the letter, designed by Sir Edward J. Dwyer, Bart., President of the Royal Academy, typifies the morning of a nation. Above, on each side, is a winged figure drawing aside a curtain and displaying the touching letter of the sorrowing Queen. On the left, the design represents Britannia mourning her loss. The Harp with the broken string and the broken, withered branch of the rose suggest the severing of the thread of the harp of the Empire, and the breaking off of its joys and activities. By Britannia's side stands the figure of Grief offering a cypress wreath. Below them, two boys astride on dolphins, and holding the Trident represent the Empire of the Sea. On the right is the winged figure of Fame descending to take the Trumpet, her well-known emblem; which a winged cherub holds up to her. By her side sits the Muse of History with a tablet ready to record to posterity the noble achievements of the departed. Below the figure of Grief, a group of kindly deities, the two boys bearing a "giraffe about the earth," suggest the Empire on which the sun never sets. From the centre below spring the Rose, the Shamrock and the Thistle, supported by two boys, one holding the broken rose branch and the other the ever-blooming rose springing into fresh life with the advent of the coming Sovereign.

The price of copies ranges from 1/- to £3 3/-, and may be procured through all stationers and booksellers.

FIVE VASES—£50,000.

With increasing knowledge of the art of the Far East, European students and connoisseurs are getting more and more interested in the early periods of Chinese and Japanese art and craftsmanship.

The collector whose taste is abreast of the times is no longer satisfied with the vividly coloured and technically perfect porcelain of the comparatively modern Yung-Cheng and Kien-Lung periods, which was largely manufactured to satisfy the demand of the European market. He has come to realize the beauty of Chinese ceramics of what may be called the "primitive" and the "classic" periods, and to regard the productions of later date than the Ming and early Ching dynasties as belonging to a period of decadence.

A connoisseur of this kind was obviously Sir William Bennett, K.C.V.O., whose wonderful collection of early Chinese porcelain has recently been acquired by Mr. Goror, and is now on view at 17a, New Bond-street. Although he did not confine himself to any particular period to the exclusion of all others, he certainly set less store by the rich and brilliant blues and contrasts of the later ware than by the rare and exquisitely refined combinations of lustreous black, pale yellow, green, and amethystine favoured by the ceramic artists of the Ming and early Kang-He periods.

To these predominating colours are discreetly added brighter touches of blue and russet-fer in a magnificent large pair of Ming vases, decorated with birds of paired the Ming and early Kang-He periods.

Another vase of similar shape, adorned with gracefully curved dragon-shaped handles, in delicate amethystine, is a companion to one left by the late Mr. Salting to the Victoria and Albert Museum. These four specimens, together with a fine Kang-He vase, decorated with Ho-Ho birds and chrysanthemums on black ground, are valued at something like £50,000.

But of these early and archeologically highly important examples there is a more comprehensive collection at the Burlington Fine Arts Club. Most of these primitive pieces were unearthed from the foundation of tombs in the course of railway construction. They are of inestimable value as historical documents and form an exhibition of unique interest.

THE JAPANESE TARIFF.

It must be confessed that the more the new Japanese tariff is scrutinized the less is it liked by English traders. The explanatory memorandum which was published recently in the interest presumably of the Government of Japan is found, upon examination, to be anything but reassuring. It shows, it is true, a few reductions in import duties upon articles which the British market is not especially concerned. But on the other hand the rates upon classes of goods which have hitherto been largely exported from Great Britain are greatly increased, while in some cases—steel ingots, for instance—the import duty is augmented from 2s. 10d. to 17s. 3d. per ton. Such, at least, is what may be gathered from the important letter from Mr. Wilex, the Secretary of the China Association, which appears in the Times. He shows by a long list of specific cases how adverse to British manufacturers will be the action of the revised Japanese tariff. Iron and steel, tin plates, textile goods, machinery, oils, writing paper, hats—to mention but a few of the industries affected—are all, in greater or less degree, penalized by the readjustments made by Japan in her Customs tariff. And British traders are more heavily hit than others thereby, because, as Mr. Wilex shows, of the dutiable imports in 1908 amounting to about \$19,800,000, in which this country was specially interested, no less than \$9,200,000 were imported from Great Britain. In other words, nearly 50 per cent. of the goods, in the production of which our manufacturers have hitherto been pre-eminent, has been shipped from our shores. It will be seen, therefore, that our commercial interests are in danger of being very seriously affected by this revised tariff.

The Japanese Government naturally endeavours to make out the best case possible for its action, and of course we have no right to complain of increased duties rendered necessary by Japan in her Customs tariff. But it is equally true that the tariff is not so much a protection to Japanese industry as it is a means of raising revenue. We do not even suggest that Great Britain, as the ally of Japan, should grant special favour on that account. But we are entitled to expect that a tariff should not be framed which appears to discriminate adversely in regard to the manufacturers which this country is specially concerned to produce. And this, of course, the real answer to the sentence of the Japanese semi-official apologist in which he specially and emphatically points to the fact that "submarine cables are now to be duty free." Inasmuch as the imports under this heading in 1908 were only £26,000 in value, it will be seen that the concession is too insignificant to be appreciable. In the year 19-8 the British imports to Japan of a value of over half a million each, included cotton and woolen fabrics, metals, metal manufactures, and machinery. There was a variety of other articles of slightly less value, but we need not labour the point, as it is admitted that the tariff will fall with especially severity upon British goods, for their goods form the largest percentage of Japan's purchases, and British subjects outnumber the residents of other nationalities in Japan. It may be true that in some respects the revised tariff is constructed upon a more scientific basis than that which it supersedes, but this need not have excluded some approach to equality in the arrangements between the two countries.

But the cardinal fact which emerges from the discussion of this question is that under the proposed Free Trade no foreign State—not even that of a valued ally such as Japan—has any inducement to grant, or even to consider reciprocal arrangements. This is practically admitted by Count Komura, who, in his speech to the Budget Committee last March, said, with regard to this country and reciprocity, "England, for example, being a perfectly Free Trade country, had no means of purchasing tariff concessions from other nations." The case against our one-sided fiscal system could not have been made more accurately and convincingly. Our hands are tied—bound by ourselves—and so long as we continue thus hampered and shackled in our power of negotiating with other countries, so long will our export trade suffer with correspondingly disastrous effect upon our manufacturers at home and the huge industrial population which they employ. It is idle to blame Japan for making the best bargain for herself under the existing conditions. We should rather blame our own Government, which is never so happy as when, to use the classic words of a member of the Cabinet, it is "hauling, herring, and holding the door against any negotiations or arrangements which may increase the exports of Great Britain, either to our Colonial brethren or to our Japanese ally, The Globe."

TO NEW YORK IN 3 DAYS.

PROJECTED BRITISH FLEET OF AIRSHIPS.

An airship which is to fly from London to New York has already been designed, and is expected to be ready for its first flight in twelve months.

It is to be one thousand feet in length, sixty-five feet in diameter, will be worked by sixteen propellers, and will have a lifting capacity of thirty-eight tons beyond its own weight.

The designer, Baron Roenne, is a Russian, but the ship is to be built by British workmen, with British materials, within ten miles of London, and owned by an exclusively British company.

It is to be a rigid dirigible, with an outer covering of an alloy called chromium, the surface of which is to be so prepared as to resemble a mirror.

This is to be the pioneer of a fleet of such British airships. Influential men are considering the formation of a company to promote the building of an aerial navy and the establishment of a passenger and mail service.

Baron Roenne has mapped out routes and charts, and he has drawn up rough time tables for the mail and passenger service.

The journey from London to Berlin and back will, for instance, occupy thirty-six hours.

"This calculation," he says, "allows for strong head winds of a velocity of fifty-five miles per hour. Of the eight motors with which each airship will be provided, only four, five, or at the most six, would be working at a time, thus enabling them to be kept in perfect order."

This is the beginning of Baron Roenne's scheme. He has mapped out a passenger service from London to New York.

"I fancy it will take about seventy-two hours to cross the Atlantic," he said to an *Express* representative. "That, of course, is allowing for a head wind of about fifty-five miles per hour. I shall make the trip as soon as my first ship is built to show that it is feasible."

Other services proposed are from London to Paris, Vienna, Rome, and St. Petersburg.

As an earnest of Baron Roenne's intentions, it may be stated that a tract of about a hundred acres of land for the erection of aerial stations and docks has already been secured, and that workmen will shortly be employed day and night upon the construction of the first aerial liner.

NOTES AND NEWS.

SOMETHING LIKE AN ORDER.

The following advertisement appeared in the *Express* recently—
Wanted to purchase, 20-30 mail boats for passengers and goods, 4,000-6,000 tons, under favourable conditions; please send cuttings and whatever in connection with—Panos Rangos, 113, Mavromichalis-st., Athens, Greece.

PICKPOCKET SURPRISED.

A Paris pickpocket had an unpleasant surprise when he opened a reticule which he had snatched from a lady. He pulled out a pair of handcuffs, and at the same time a heavy hand was laid on his collar and he was arrested. The reticule was the property of the wife of a detective. She had been acting as a decoy fox for her husband.

A GIFT TO THE MINISTER.

The Rev. George Davies, a Baptist minister, who is leaving Romney-street Chapel, Westminster, announced at a farewell meeting that amongst the gifts he had received was a bottle of whisky. He had no idea why anyone should send him that, but he believed the gift was sent with a true heart and a pure motive. "I have no idea what it tastes like," Mr. Davies added, "but I am told that it is of a very superior and costly kind."

UNITED KINGDOM'S TOBACCO BILL.

Mr. Walter Hamm, the U.S. Consul at Hull, in a report on the aggregate expenditure on tobacco in the United Kingdom, estimates, after allowing for the re-exports of all classes of imported manufactured tobacco, that the total value of manufactured tobacco imported for consumption amounts to £2,277,000. By far the largest item, however, is the consumption of tobacco manufactured in the United Kingdom, the value of which, in cigars, cigarettes, and pipe tobacco, is £21,380,800. The total tobacco bill, therefore, works out to £23,657,800. Mr. Hamm makes estimates of the consumption of tobacco sundries, like pipes, matches, both of domestic and imported manufacture, and reaches the conclusion that the total tobacco bill may be put at £24,268,000.

ORDER OF THE THISTLE.

The placing in the Register House in Edinburgh of the records and papers of the Order of the Thistle for safe custody is appropriate. For 550 years, or more, all investitures have taken place on this side of the border, and the records have been kept here. The history of the Order is interesting. King James V. seems to have projected it, but he died before his plans were carried out. King James VI. of Scotland, that is, James II. of England, gave effect to his predecessor's ideas, and created eight knights whose stalls were in what is now the picturesque ruin of Holyrood Chapel, or, to give it its correct designation, the "Abbey and Palace of Holyrood House." The restoration of the records to Scotland almost coincides with the completion of the new Thistle Chapel in St. Giles.

COINCIDENCES.

Two coincidences in connection with the Order of the Thistle are worthy of notice. The real founder of the Order died before his plans became effectual. King Edward had taken great interest in the new chapel. Arrangements had been made provisionally for the dedication on St. Andrew's Day, and it was generally believed that His Majesty would have been present in person, so it is not improbable, in consequence of the national loss, the dedication may be postponed for a year or so to enable King George V. to head off the Order, to attend the open day. It will be seen that the two Kings who were so deeply interested in the Order were not permitted to carry out their intentions. "Homo proposit, sed Deus disposuit."

EMPEROR RUSSIE AND THE QUEEN MOTHER.

I am told by one of our close associates with the person of Her Majesty, writes the London correspondent of the *Birmingham Daily Post*, that one of the most touching letters of sympathy received by the Queen-Mother, and accordingly most highly prized, is from the aged Empress Eugenie. It is said that after referring to the circumstances which would in any event prevent the Imperial Majesty from attending the King's funeral, the Empress recalls certain incidents in connection with her own great bereavement of husband and only son which years ago, in which the then Prince of Wales showed so markedly his sympathy and aid. I am further told that it is very doubtful whether the ex-Empress will ever again leave for any length of time in England, though she will maintain her residence at Farnborough Hill.

QUEEN MAUD AND GIRL STUDENTS.

A Norwegian friend of mine when studying at the University of Christiania met many instances of the kindly interest in the woman students taken by Queen Maud, writes a correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*. She, among other undergraduates, has taken tea in Queen Maud's private sitting-room at the Palace. Queen Maud is a little awkwardness at first on the girls' part, but they do not know how to address their Queen. But after a friendly "Call me what you like," from the hostess, all was as natural and sociable in the intercourse as could be among young women of similar cultivated tastes and ideals of life.

HER MAJESTY AS TEA MAKER.

Queen Maud is a keen woman's suffragist for one thing. On one occasion she expressed a wish to see my friend's room, adds the correspondent. The result was a very little party, two girl undergraduates entertaining their Queen with the delirium of a college afternoon tea. But her Norwegian hostess' way of making Royal lunch did not warm the temper before putting the tea in. "Give me the pot," said Queen Maud; "I'll show you how to make good tea."

AN IRISH ROMANCE.

Mrs. Kevin E. O'Doherty, whose death is announced, was the *Daily News* says, Miss Eva Mary Kelly, the daughter of a Galway gentleman, who, when quite a young girl, contributed poems to Gavan Duffy's "Nation" under the name of "Eva," which attracted wide attention. Among the admirers of "Eva's" poetry was Kevin E. O'Doherty, a young medical student, who was also engaged in the patriotic movement. From a literary admirer, O'Doherty advanced to the position of "Eva's" lover. As registered proprietor of the *Irish Times*, another Dublin paper of rebellious tendencies, he was arrested for seditious writing, and had as his prison companion Sir Charles Gavan Duffy. The jury disagreed twice, and on the third trial he was offered what was virtually a pardon if he pleaded guilty—the basis of the charge. He then sent for "Eva." "I don't like this idea of pleading guilty," O'Doherty said. "What shall I do?" "Do!" said Eva; "why, be a man and face the worst; I'll wait for you, however long the sentence may be." O'Doherty was found guilty, and was sentenced to ten years' transportation. Being allowed out on parole in Australia he was to finish his medical studies and take out his degree. "Eva" awaited him. Two days after his return to Dublin they were married.

and O'Doherty, with his bride, returned to Australia as voluntary exiles. In 1885 O'Doherty came back to the Old Land, and entered the House of Commons as member for North Meath. He quickly tired of Parliamentary life, and once more returned to Australia, where he survived until a few years ago.

UNION JACK CLUB.

Sir Edward Ward presided at the annual general meeting of the Union Jack Club, held at the club, Waterloo-road, S.W., on May 26th. Special reference to the death of King Edward was made in the annual report, which stated that the late Sovereign took a deep interest in the institution, as exemplified by his Majesty performing the opening of the club premises in July, 1907. At the spontaneous request of a considerable number of the members a subscription list was opened in the club for the purpose of sending a wreath, "as a token of humble loyalty and affection for his Majesty the late King." This list was largely supported by officers and men of both branches of the service. The annual report stated that the results of the year's working had been satisfactory, and that, after placing aside a sum to meet the depreciation of the building furniture, &c., a small credit balance was shown. Sleeping accommodation had been provided for 57,286 members, 35,671 were sailors and marines and 33,535 were soldiers. This made a total of 161,391 between July 1, 1907, the date of the opening of the club, and December 31, 1909, the number being divided as follows: Sailors and marines, 60,949; soldiers, 30,441. The extension wing, which was begun in the early part of 1909, was now ready for use. The additional bedrooms, which numbered 147, making 350 in all, greatly increased the usefulness of the club. Through the generosity of the South African Garrison Institute, the council were in a position to consider a scheme for providing a hostel for the use of the wives and children of members—a need which had been fully realized by the council.

Sir Edward Ward, in moving the adoption of the report, proposed resolutions expressing to the King and Queen and Queen Alexandra their deep sorrow at the death of King Edward, and their great appreciation of the gracious help and support which he gave to the club. Referring to the report, he said that the cost of the new wing was heavy, and, unfortunately, they had to buy out the remainders of the leases of two houses which stood on the site at a very large expense; otherwise they would have had enough money to pay entirely for the new wing. On the previous evening they received a cheque for £2,000 from a gentleman who wished to remain anonymous, and who had taken a sincere and constant interest in the club since its inception, and he had thus wiped out the deficiency in the funds of the club. They all expressed their deepest gratitude to him for his generosity. He had forwarded for submission to the King a copy of the annual report and had received through the Private Secretary His Majesty's commands to congratulate the council on the satisfactory results of the past year's work.

The report was unanimously adopted.

THE ALTERNATIVES TO OPIUM.

It is the case, says the *Singapore Free Press*, that every journal of any standing in the Far East has taken occasion to express some strong view on the subject of the consumption of opium, and should drive the Chinese to recourse to other articles of consumption, probably in the form of alcoholic stimulants or drugs. That this change is in steady operation fresh evidence shows every day, and it was only lately that the Principal Civil Medical Officer of this Colony, whose special acquaintance with all forms of mental ailments is well known, took an opportunity of calling attention to the increase of alcoholic insanity amongst the Chinese patients of the Lunatic Asylum. The *Penny Gazette* touches on the same subject and comes to the conclusion that the change from opium to alcohol may work far more injury than is at present realised. It says—

Grated that the use of opium is a vice—which is, however, open to debate—it must be conceded that it is at any rate a self-contained vice. The opium-eater after indulgence in the drug sleeps off its effects with comparative ease and without making himself a nuisance to all around him and sometimes commits ghastly crimes under the influence of drink. It is therefore with great regret that we learn that as the consumption of opium is being limited by the enhanced prices charged by the Government monopoly, the consumption of alcohol as well as the practice of morphia and cocaine injection is increasing, for the prospect it opens up is most disastrous to those who have the welfare of the native population generally at heart. While we are on this subject we would once more urge upon the local authorities the necessity of taking prompt and stringent measures to deal with the growing trade in harmful liquors which threaten to become a curse both to this Colony and to the F.M.S. A very grievous injury indeed will have been done to the native population of this country if now that the traffic in the comparative innocuous opium has been abolished nothing is done to prevent or restrict the sale of the "whisky" made from old herbs in Hongkong and sold at 2s a case above the duty in Penang and Singapore, the "brandy" distilled from sawn in Antwerp, and the "portwine" obtained from small kinds of refuse and garbage to make a raving homicidal maniac of the mildest mannered Tamil or Chinese. The Planters' Association have already approached the Straits and the F.M.S. Governments on several occasions on the subject, but no steps appear to have been taken to check the abuse. To the old established habit of smoking the pipe, the old established traffic and importing liquor which, as they are well aware, cannot but have the most deleterious effects upon the unfortunate who drink it. The code of commercial ethics which can reconcile such a trade with ordinary every-day morality is indeed a strange one.

SARAWAK OPIUM FARM.

The following item of news is taken from the *Sarawak Gazette* of June 1—
The present opium farmers having got into difficulties as regards the rent for the farms, resulting in a breach of their agreement, the government have found it necessary to release the farmers from their contract at the end of this current month. A company or syndicate is being formed and will take over the farms from July 1 next for one year, and it is hoped that from the experience gained during that period a system may be evolved under which the business can be permanently run with local capital to the advantage both of the government and the inhabitants of Sarawak. Government will supply a certain portion of the capital required, will be represented on the board by three government officers, and will receive a fixed monthly payment as well as a dividend upon the money which it invests. One half of the balance of the capital is to be subscribed by the Hokien Chinese, who will be represented by two directors elected by themselves, and the remaining half by the other Chinese merchants and others who will also choose two directors.

CRIED WITH PAIN OF SKIN ERUPTION

Suffered 12 Months with Eczema—Face, Hands and Neck Covered—Irritation Almost Drove Her Mad—Impossible to Do Her Work.

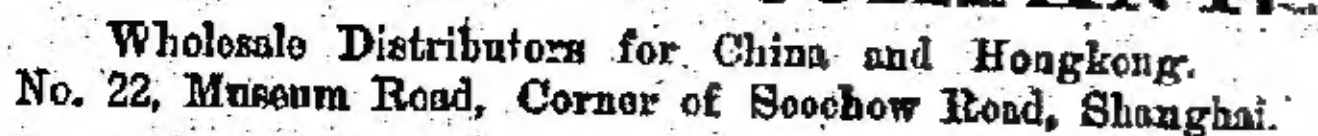
INSTANT RELIEF AND EASY CURE IN CUTICURA

"I suffered for twelve months with bad dry eczema. My face, hands and neck were covered with large sores. I had large patches on my face and felt I was going mad with the irritation. I went to the hospital for some time and then had a doctor at home. At last I had another doctor. Neither of them gave me medicine any comfort, and it did not do me any good. I could not do my housework and had to pay to have my skin washed. I thought I would have to go to the hospital. One evening I bought a box of Cuticura Ointment. After using Cuticura Ointment and Cuticura Soap and was completely cured. I have recommended Cuticura to several people whom I know. Mrs. Alice Miners, 30, Ernest Road, Canning Town, London, E., Jan. 5, 1910."

Use of Cuticura Soap
Health and bodily purity in infancy and childhood and freedom, in the majority of cases, from torturing, disfiguring affections of the skin and scalp in later life. Those who value a clear skin, soft, white hands, a clean, wholesome scalp, and live, glossy hair will find that these pure, sweet and gentle emollients more than realize every expectation.

Cuticura is the most economical treatment known for affections of the skin and scalp. A tablet of Cuticura Soap and a box of Cuticura Ointment are often sufficient to cure. Sold throughout the world in the following places: London: 27, Chancery Lane; Paris: 10, Rue de la Chaussee d'Antin; Australia: 2, Town & Co. Sydney: 27, Pitt St.; New Zealand: 27, Victoria St.; India: 27, Victoria St.; Ceylon: 27, Victoria St.; Hong Kong: 27, Victoria St.; Japan: 27, Victoria St.; China: 27, Victoria St.; Siam: 27, Victoria St.; Annam: 27, Victoria St.; Tonkin: 27, Victoria St.; Cambodia: 27, Victoria St.; Laos: 27, Victoria St.; Szechuan: 27, Victoria St.; Yunnan: 27, Victoria St.; Kweichow: 27, Victoria St.; Hunan: 27, Victoria St.; Anhwei: 27, Victoria St.; Hubei: 27, Victoria St.; Sichuan: 27, Victoria St.; Shaanxi: 27, Victoria St.; Shanxi: 27, Victoria St.; Gansu: 27, Victoria St.; Ningxia: 27, Victoria St.; Qinghai: 27, Victoria St.; Tibet: 27, Victoria St.; Mongolia: 27, Victoria St.; Korea: 27, Victoria St.; Japan: 27, Victoria St.; China: 27, Victoria St.; Siam: 27, Victoria St.; Annam: 27, Victoria St.; Tonkin: 27, Victoria St.; Cambodia: 27, Victoria St.; Laos: 27, Victoria St.; Szechuan: 27, Victoria St.; Yunnan: 27, Victoria St.; Kweichow: 27, Victoria St.; Hunan: 27, Victoria St.; Anhwei: 27, Victoria St.; Hubei: 27, Victoria St.; Sichuan: 27, Victoria St.; Shaanxi: 27, Victoria St.; Shanxi: 27, Victoria St.; Gansu: 27, Victoria St.; Ningxia: 27, Victoria St.; Qinghai: 27, Victoria St.; Tibet: 27, Victoria St.; Mongolia: 27, Victoria St.; Korea: 27, Victoria St.; Japan: 27, Victoria St.; China: 27, Victoria St.; Siam: 27, Victoria St.; Annam: 27, Victoria St.; Tonkin: 27, Victoria St.; Cambodia: 27, Victoria St.; Laos: 27, Victoria St.; Szechuan: 27, Victoria St.; Yunnan: 27, Victoria St.; Kweichow: 27, Victoria St.; Hunan: 27, Victoria St.; Anhwei: 27, Victoria St.; Hubei: 27, Victoria St.; Sichuan: 27, Victoria St.; Shaanxi: 27, Victoria St.; Shanxi: 27, Victoria St.; Gansu: 27, Victoria St.; Ningxia: 27, Victoria St.; Qinghai: 27, Victoria St.; Tibet: 27, Victoria St.; Mongolia: 27, Victoria St.; Korea: 27, Victoria St.; Japan: 27, Victoria St.; China: 27, Victoria St.; Siam: 27, Victoria St.; Annam: 27, Victoria St.; Tonkin: 27, Victoria St.; Cambodia: 27, Victoria St.; Laos: 27, Victoria St.; Szechuan: 27, Victoria St.; Yunnan: 27, Victoria St.; Kweichow: 27, Victoria St.; Hunan: 27, Victoria St.; Anhwei: 27, Victoria St.; Hubei: 27, Victoria St.; Sichuan: 27, Victoria St.; Shaanxi: 27, Victoria St.; Shanxi: 27, Victoria St.; Gansu: 27, Victoria St.; Ningxia: 27, Victoria St.; Qinghai: 27, Victoria St.; Tibet: 27, Victoria St.; Mongolia: 27, Victoria St.; Korea: 27, Victoria St.; Japan: 27, Victoria St.; China: 27, Victoria St.; Siam: 27, Victoria St.; Annam: 27, Victoria St.; Tonkin: 27, Victoria St.; Cambodia: 27, Victoria St.; Laos: 27, Victoria St.; Szechuan: 27, Victoria St.; Yunnan: 27, Victoria St.; Kweichow: 27, Victoria St.; Hunan: 27, Victoria St.; Anhwei: 27, Victoria St.; Hubei: 27, Victoria St.; Sichuan: 27, Victoria St.; Shaanxi: 27, Victoria St.; Shanxi: 27, Victoria St.; Gansu: 27, Victoria St.; Ningxia: 27, Victoria St.; Qinghai: 27, Victoria St.; Tibet: 27, Victoria St.; Mongolia: 27, Victoria St.; Korea: 27, Victoria St.; Japan: 27, Victoria St.; China: 27, Victoria St.; Siam: 27, Victoria St.; Annam: 27, Victoria St.; Tonkin: 27, Victoria St.; Cambodia: 27, Victoria St.; Laos: 27, Victoria St.; Szechuan: 27, Victoria St.; Yunnan: 27, Victoria St.; Kweichow: 27, Victoria St.; Hunan: 27, Victoria St.; Anhwei: 27, Victoria St.; Hubei: 27, Victoria St.; Sichuan: 27, Victoria St.; Shaanxi: 27, Victoria St.; Shanxi: 27, Victoria St.; Gansu: 27, Victoria St.; Ningxia: 27, Victoria St.; Qinghai: 27, Victoria St.; Tibet: 27, Victoria St.; Mongolia: 27, Victoria St.; Korea: 27, Victoria St.; Japan: 27, Victoria St.; China: 27, Victoria St.; Siam: 27, Victoria St.; Annam: 27, Victoria St.; Tonkin: 27, Victoria St.; Cambodia: 27, Victoria St.; Laos: 27, Victoria St.; Szechuan: 27, Victoria St.; Yunnan: 27, Victoria St.; Kweichow: 27, Victoria St.; Hunan: 27, Victoria St.; Anhwei: 27, Victoria St.; Hubei: 27, Victoria St.; Sichuan: 27, Victoria St.; Shaanxi: 27, Victoria St.; Shanxi: 27, Victoria St.; Gansu: 27, Victoria St.; Ningxia: 27, Victoria St.; Qinghai: 27, Victoria St.; Tibet: 27, Victoria St.; Mongolia: 27, Victoria St.; Korea: 27, Victoria St.; Japan: 27, Victoria St.; China: 27, Victoria St.; Siam: 27, Victoria St.; Annam: 27, Victoria St.; Tonkin: 27, Victoria St.; Cambodia: 27, Victoria St.; Laos: 27, Victoria St.; Szechuan: 27, Victoria St.; Yunnan: 27, Victoria St.; Kweichow: 27, Victoria St.; Hunan: 27, Victoria St.; Anhwei: 27, Victoria St.; Hubei: 27, Victoria St.; Sichuan: 27, Victoria St.; Shaanxi: 27, Victoria St.; Shanxi: 27, Victoria St.; Gansu: 27, Victoria St.; Ningxia: 27, Victoria St.; Qinghai: 27, Victoria St.; Tibet: 27, Victoria St.; Mongolia: 27, Victoria St.; Korea: 27, Victoria St.; Japan: 27, Victoria St.; China: 27, Victoria St.; Siam: 27, Victoria St.; Annam: 27, Victoria St.; Tonkin: 27, Victoria St.; Cambodia: 27, Victoria St.; Laos: 27

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Highest open air Temperature on 21st.....	88
Lowest open air Temperature on 21st.....	81

one million, that the marriage rate and
are steadily decreasing, and that
and still birth-rate are much higher in this
than in Europe, it will be apparent that
many problems demanding attention.
risk of extorting and bleeding that
best in West and East is in progress
to-day. We who know the Japanese
they will ultimately succeed. You
the panorama of their national life
displayed in the exhibition will find there
the plain, patience, inventiveness,
action—which assure for the nation a
ure.

Approximate Averages for 36 years
From 1874 to 1909.

A. British str., 3,494, McDougall, 18th
 June—Moji 12th June, Coal—Mitsui
 Iwan Kaisha.
 A. British str., 2,333, H. E. Pardon,
 18th June—Moji 13th June, Coal—Order
 A. British str., 1,207, Luckor, 18th June
 Saigon 14th June, Rice—Butterfield &
 Swire.
 N. British str., 1,250, W. O. Jones,
 June—Saigon 5th June, Rice,
 Butterfield & Swire.

SAILING VESSEL.
 British barque, 2,971, McIvor, 20th
 June—Anjer 8th April, Kerosene Oil—
 Standard Oil Co.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS	ARCADIA	Noon, 25th June	See Special Advertisement.
LONDON and ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES	SIMLA	About 30th June	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	JAVA	About 30th June	Freight only.
SHANGHAI	DELHI	About 7th July	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI, TAKAO, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	CANDIA	About 11th July	Freight only.

For further Particulars, apply to

H. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent

Hongkong, 23rd June, 1910.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SWATOW, TSINGTAU, CHEFOO	"HUICHOW"	On 23rd June, Noon.
SAIGON	"ICHANG"	On 23rd June, Noon.
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	On 23rd June, 4 p.m.
HAIPHONG	"CHILI"	On 24th June, 8 a.m.
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, TOURS, DAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE	"TAIYUAN"	On 25th June, 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"SINGAN"	On 26th June, D'light
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & NEWCHANG	"LINAN"	On 26th June, D'light
CHU & ILOILO	"FAOTING"	On 26th June, 4 p.m.
	"SUNGKIANG"	On 29th June, Noon.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER. Twice Weekly.
S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI".
AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA TWIN SCREW STEAMERS & TIENTSIN STEAMERS have superior Passenger accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon.
FAST SCHEDULE TWIN SCREW STEAMERS ("ANHUI," "CHEYAN," "CHINHUA" and "LINAN") with excellent accommodation. Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—Passengers must embark before Mid-night on SATURDAY, for the SUNDAY Morning sailings. A Co.'s launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 O'clock every SATURDAY Night.

These Steamers Land Passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.
FARE, \$45 SINGLE and \$80 RETURN.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

AGENTS.

Telephone 36.

Hongkong, 23rd June, 1910.

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW	"HANGSANG"	Thursday, 23rd June, 10 a.m.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Friday, 24th June, 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	"NAMSANG"	Friday, 1st July, Noon.
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	Friday, 1st July, 4 p.m.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"FOOSANG"	Wednesday, 6th July, Noon.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.

OCCUPYING 24 DAYS.

The Steamers "KUTSANG," "NAMSANG" and "FOOSANG" leave about every 3 weeks for

Shanghai and returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin & Newchwang

Telephone No. 215, Sul. Exch. 4.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,

GENERAL MANAGER

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Hongkong, 23rd June, 1910.

EAST ASIATIC CO., LD.

COPENHAGEN, SINGAPORE, BANGKOK & SHANGHAI.

RUSSIAN EAST ASIATIC CO., LD.,

ST. PETERSBURG & VLADIVOSTOK.

SWEDISH EAST ASIATIC CO., LD.

GOTHENBURG.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	DATE OF SAILING
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"SIAM"	On 23rd June.
COPENHAGEN and BALTIC PORTS	"NIPPON"	First half of July.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"INDIEN"	End of July.

For Further Particulars apply to

MELCHERS & CO.,

AGENTS.

[6]

Hongkong, 21st May, 1910.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG-SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS.

HIGHEST Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having Splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers. Electric Light, Excellent Cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW

AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

STEAMSHIPS	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
"HAICHING"	Capt. W. C. Passmore	FRIDAY, 24th June, at 10 a.m.
"HAITAN"	Capt. J. W. Evans	TUESDAY, 28th June, at 10 a.m.
"HAIRANG"	Capt. A. E. Hodgins	FRIDAY, 1st July, at 10 a.m.

FOR

SWATOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 3 Days).

STEAMSHIPS	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
"HAIMUN"	Capt. A. H. Stewart	SUNDAY, 25th June, at 10 a.m.

Steamers will arrive at, and Depart from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

During the Months of July, August and September, a Special Reduction of 20% on

Fares to Foochow and Return will be Allowed.

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS, LAPRAIK & Co.,

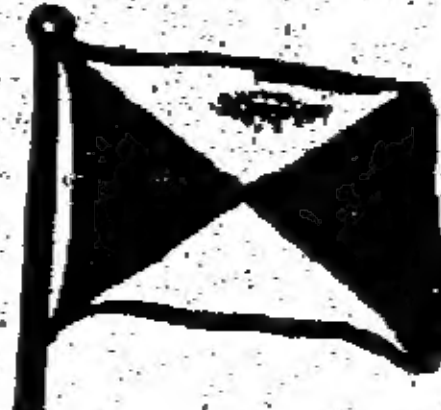
GENERAL MANAGERS.

[9]

Hongkong, 23rd June, 1910.

CHINA AND MANILA

STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.



STEAMSHIP	TONS	CAPTAIN	FOR	SAILING DATE
RUBY	2540	A. Fraser	Manila	On 25th June, Noon
ZAFIRO	2540	R. Rodger	Manila	On 9th July, Noon.

For Freight or Passage apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,

General Managers. [12]

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE

HAMBURG.

EAST ASIATIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES,

via STRAITS and COLOMBO

to HAVRE, BREMEN and HAMBURG and to NEW YORK.

Taking Cargo at Through Rates to all European North Continental and British

Ports, also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Marseilles, Genoa, and other Mediterranean,

Levantine, Black Sea and Baltic Ports.

Also via Aden or Port Said, by the Company's "Arabian and Persian Service" to

Arabian and Persian Gulf Ports.

NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG:

OUTWARD.

For SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA:

S.S. MECKLENBURG	1st July.
S.S. SCANDIA	14th July.
S.S. SAXONIA	28th July.
S.S. SPIZIA	12th Aug.

Further Particulars, apply to—

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,

Hongkong Office. [11]

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE FOR

CALLAO, IQUIQUE, VALPARAISO, ETC., VIA MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA,

HONOLULU, MANZANILLO AND SALINA CRUZ (Mexico).

1910.

S.S. HONGKONG MARU	11,000 tons gross	Sail June 25th, at Noon.
S.S. KIYO MARU	17,200 "	" Aug. 24th, at Noon.
S.S. BUTO MARU	10,500 "	" Oct. 22nd, at Noon.
S.S. HONGKONG MARU	11,000 "	" Dec. 21st, at Noon.

For particulars apply to

N. YAMADA, Acting Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA, King's Building,

[403]

Hongkong, 31st January, 1910.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS.	STEAMERS.	TONS.	SAILING DATES.
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP, via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO and PORT SAID	KAWACHI MARU	7,000	WED'DAY, 28th June, at 5 p.m.
	AKI MARU	7,000	WED'DAY, 6th July, at Daylight
	MISHIMA MARU	9,000	WED'DAY, 20th July, at Daylight.

VICTORIA B.C. & SEATTLE

SADO MARU	Capt. S. Hiortdahl,	7,000	8. SATURDAY, 16th July, from Kobe
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VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE, via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and SHIMIZU

INABA MARU	Capt. K. Kawara,	7,000	TUESDAY, 19th July, at 4 p.m.
TAMBA MARU	Capt. K. Sato,	7,000	TUESDAY, 18th Aug., at 4 p.m.

SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE

YAWATA MARU	Capt. T. Sakino,	5,000	FRIDAY, 8th July, at Noon.
NIKKO MARU	Capt. M. Yagi,	6,000	FRIDAY, 5th Aug., at Noon.

Kobe and YOKOHAMA

KAGA MARU	Capt. M. Hagino,	7,000	THURSDAY, 23rd June, at 4 p.m.
TOSA MARU	Capt. Y. Nomura,	6,000	WED'DAY, 29th June, at 5 p.m.

BOMBAY via SINGAPORE and COLOMBO

WAKASA MARU	Capt. N. Nielsen,	7,000	WED'DAY, 6th July.
NIKKO MARU	Capt. M. Yagi,	5,000	WED'DAY, 6th July, at Noon.

SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA

CHEAPEST SUMMER RATES

BETWEEN

HONGKONG AND JAPAN PORTS.

Commencing "Aki Maru" 30th May, ending 30th September, 1910.

SPECIAL EXCURSION TICKETS (1st & 2nd CLASS) AVAILABLE FOR 3 MONTHS.

Yokohama Return. Kobe Return. Moji Return. Nagasaki Return.

1st CLASS	\$120	\$110	\$100	\$90
2nd "	\$80	\$70	\$60	\$50

With Option of rail between Calling Ports in Japan.

Fitted with New System of Wireless Telegraphy. Carries Deck Passengers.

Through Passenger Tickets issued to the Principal Cities in the United States,

Canada and Europe, in connection with the Great Northern and Northern Pacific

Railways and Atlantic Steamers. Round-the-World Tickets also issued. Between Nagasaki

and Yokohama, 1st and 2nd Class through Passengers have the option of travelling by Rail.

For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, etc., apply to the Company's

Local Branch Office in Prince's Building, First Floor, Cheong Chee Road.

T. KUSUMOTO,

MANAGER. [13-125]

Hongkong, 23rd May, 1910.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(Subject to Alteration).

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

Connecting at TACOMA with

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE and PUGET SOUND

RAILWAY AND

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE, AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

(The only direct train service, without transshipment, also shortest

and fastest route, from the Pacific Coast to Chicago). Taking

cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points

in the U.S.A. and Canada, also to the principal ports in Mexico,

Central and South America.

FOR	STEAMERS	TONS (Gross reg.)	LEAVES.
TACOMA VIA KEELUNG, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"PANAMA MARU"	6,051	WED'DAY, 29th June, at Noon
	"SEATTLE MARU"	6,182	WED'DAY, 13th July, at Noon.

The Co.'s Newly Built Steamers have fair speed. Superior accommodation for storage

Passengers situated AMIDSHIP. A limited number of Cabin Passengers carried at Low

rates. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels. Special attention

given towards Express connection.

HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS & FORMOSA SERVICE

FOR	STEAMERS	LEAVES.
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHEW	"BUJUN MARU"	THURSDAY, 23rd June, at 10 a.m.
TAMSUI VIA SWATOW, & AMOY	"DALIN MARU"	SUNDAY, 26th June, at 10 a.m.

Special Reduction of 20 per cent. will be allowed to 1st and 2nd Class Passengers to

Shanghai in connection with the Nanking Exposition from June 1st, 1910.

Fair Speed. Superior Passenger Accommodation. Electric Light throughout.

First Class Cuisine.

The Newly Built Steamers: "CHOSHUN MARU" and "BUJUN MARU" have First Class

Cabins AMIDSHIP.

For information of Freight, Passage, Sailings, etc., apply at the Co.'s Local

Branch Office, at Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

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T. ARIMA,

MANAGER

THOS. COOK & SON,

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POST OFFICE NOTICE

Only fully prepaid letters and postcards are transmissible by the SIBERIAN Route to EUROPE.

Mails from EUROPE via SIBERIA		Date due in Hongkong.		Vessel.
Date of Despatch from London.		To-day.		Linen.
1st instant.		To-morrow.		Arcadia.
3rd & 4th instant.				
FOR	PER	DATE.		
Port Bayard and Haiphong	Mancha	Thursday,	23rd,	8.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy, Foochow and Shanghai	Buena Maru	Thursday,	23rd,	9.00 A.M.
Swatow and Shanghai	Hangsang	Thursday,	23rd,	9.00 A.M.
Bangkok	Thordis	Thursday,	23rd,	10.00 A.M.
Saigon	Ichang	Thursday,	23rd,	11.00 A.M.
Swatow, Tientsin, Chefoo and Tientsin	Huichow	Thursday,	23rd,	1.03 P.M.
Saigon	Laertes	Thursday,	23rd,	1.15 P.M.
Manila	Sui Tai	Thursday,	23rd,	3.00 P.M.
Kobe and Yokohama	Kaga Maru	Thursday,	23rd,	3.00 P.M.
Shanghai	Chenai	Thursday,	23rd,	5.00 P.M.
Haiphong	Ohishi	Thursday,	23rd,	5.00 P.M.
Kudat and Sandakan	Borneo	Friday,	24th,	9.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haichung	Friday,	24th,	11.00 A.M.
Amoy	Signal	Friday,	24th,	1.15 P.M.
Manila	Sui Tai	Friday,	24th,	3.00 P.M.
Haiphong and Tourane	Loongang	Friday,	24th,	5.00 P.M.
Shanghai, Kobe and Moji	Holstein	Friday,	24th,	5.00 P.M.
Manila	Japan	Friday,	24th,	5.00 P.M.
	Rubi	Saturday,	25th,	10.00 A.M.
	Hongkong Maru	Saturday,	25th,	10.00 A.M.
EUROPE, &c., INDIA VIA TUTICORIN.		Saturday, 25th.		
(Late Letters 11.00 A.M. to NOON. Extra Postage 10 cents.)		Printed Matter and Staples... 10.00 A.M.		
(Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail)		Registration... 10.00 A.M.		
(Extra Postage 10 cents.)		(Registration with late fee of 10 cents up to 10.45 A.M.)		
(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail)...)		Registration, Kowloon... 10.00 A.M.		
(The Parcel mail will be closed to-morrow, at 5 p.m.)		B. O. ... 10.00 A.M.		
		No late fee.		
		Letters ... 10.00 A.M.		

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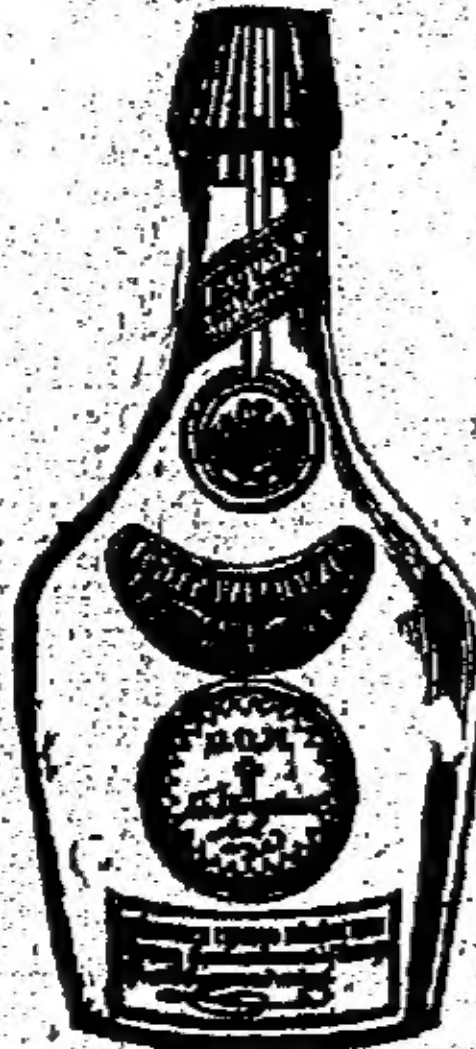
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SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, JUNE 22ND, 1910.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS CASH.
BANKS.				
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Corporation	120,000	\$125	all	\$945, buyers
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	\$7	\$6	\$76, buyers
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12/6	12/6	\$9, sellers
China Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	\$14, sellers
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$14, sellers
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$10	\$10	\$82, sellers
COTTON MILLS.				
Woo Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	20,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 125.
Hongkong Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.	125,000	\$10	\$10	\$6, sellers
International Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	Tls. 624.
Loan-Kung-Mow C. Spinning Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 75.
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Co., Limited	2,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	Tls. 250.
DAIRY FARM COMPANY, LIMITED	40,000	\$74	\$6	\$19, buyers
DOCKS AND WHARVES.				
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	\$50	\$57, sellers
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$57	all	\$54, sellers
New Amoy Dock Co., Limited	10,000	\$62	\$62	\$9, sellers
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 78.
Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Co., Ltd.	35,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 118.
KEWICK & CO., LIMITED	18,000	\$25	\$25	\$10, sellers
GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LIMITED	400,000	\$10	\$10	\$7, sales
HONGKONG AND CHINA GAS CO., LIMITED	7,000	\$10	all	\$205.
HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LIMITED	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$194, sales
HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED	12,000	\$50	\$50	\$1074, sellers
HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LIMITED	8,000	\$25	\$25	\$834, sellers
HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LIMITED	60,000	\$10	all	\$160, sellers
INSURANCE.				
Canton Insurance Office Co., Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$1774, sellers
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$1142.
China Traders Insurance Co., Limited	24,000	\$83.33	\$25	\$874.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$350.
North-China Insurance Co., Limited	10,000	\$15	\$5	Tls. 110.
Union Insurance Society, Limited	12,400	\$250	\$100	\$320, sales
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$103	\$50	\$195.
LANDS AND BUILDINGS.				
Hongkong Land Investment Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	\$101, sellers
Humphreys' Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.	150,000	\$10	all	\$84, sellers
Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd.	6,000	\$50	\$30	\$32, buyers
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 107.
West Point Building Co., Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	\$40, sellers
MINING.				
Société Française des Charbonnages du Tonkin	36,000	Fcs. 250	all	\$625.
Ramb Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$1	18/10	\$74, sellers
Peak Tramways Co., Limited	50,000	\$10	all	\$14.
Philippine Co., Limited	75,000	\$10	\$10	\$150, buyers
REFINERIES.				
China Sugar Refining Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	all	\$168, buyers
Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Limited	7,000	\$100	all	\$26, sellers
ROBINSON PIANO CO., LIMITED	4,000	\$50	\$50	\$50, sellers
STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.				
China and Manila Steamship Co., Ltd.	30,000	\$25	\$25	\$7, sellers
Douglas Steamship Co., Limited	20,000	\$50	all	\$72, sellers
Hongkong, Canton & Macao S.S. Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	\$32, sal. & buy.
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	60,000 pref.	\$5	all	66 sal. L'lon
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Limited	60,000 def.	\$1	\$1	\$6.10.
Star Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$100.
South China Morning Post, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$243, sellers
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	6,000	\$25	\$5	\$14, sellers
STORES AND DISPENSARIES.				
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited	1,200	\$10	all	\$10, sellers
Wm. Powell, Limited	15,000	\$7	\$7	\$3, sellers
Watkins, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$5, sellers
A. B. Watson & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	\$10	\$42, buyers
Weissmann, Limited	3,000	\$10	\$10	\$10, buyers
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	9,900 ordy.	\$10	\$4	\$113, sellers
Union Waterboat Co., Limited	100 fiders	\$10	\$10	\$300.
RUBBERS.				
Singapore and Johore	—	—	—	\$19 (Str.)
Balgonwiss	—	—	—	\$20 (Sta.)
Pegohu	—	—	—	\$43 (Sta.)
Allagars	—	—	—	71.
Anglo-Malaya	—	—	—	29/6
Castlefields, fully paid	—	—	—	125/.
Highlands and Lowlands	—	—	—	135/.
Kamunings	—	—	—	0/6 prom.
Kank Lumpur	—	—	—	95/.
Leang's	—	—	—	50/.
Lenggis	—	—	—	—
Sapongis	—	—	—	—
Shelfords	—	—	—	—
Sungei Kapang	—	—	—	130/.
United Serdangs	—	—	—	80/.
Bukit Kajang	—	—	—	35/.
Eastern and International	—	—	—	6/6
London Ventures	—	—	—	—
Sumatra Paras	—	—	—	7/6
Merlemons	—	—	—	110/.
Batu Tiga	—	—	—	—

Loan.	Amount.	Value.	Interest.	Quotation.
Chinese Imperial 1886	Tls. 767,200	Tls. 250	7% p. annum	Par.

VERNON & SMYTH, Share-Brokers.

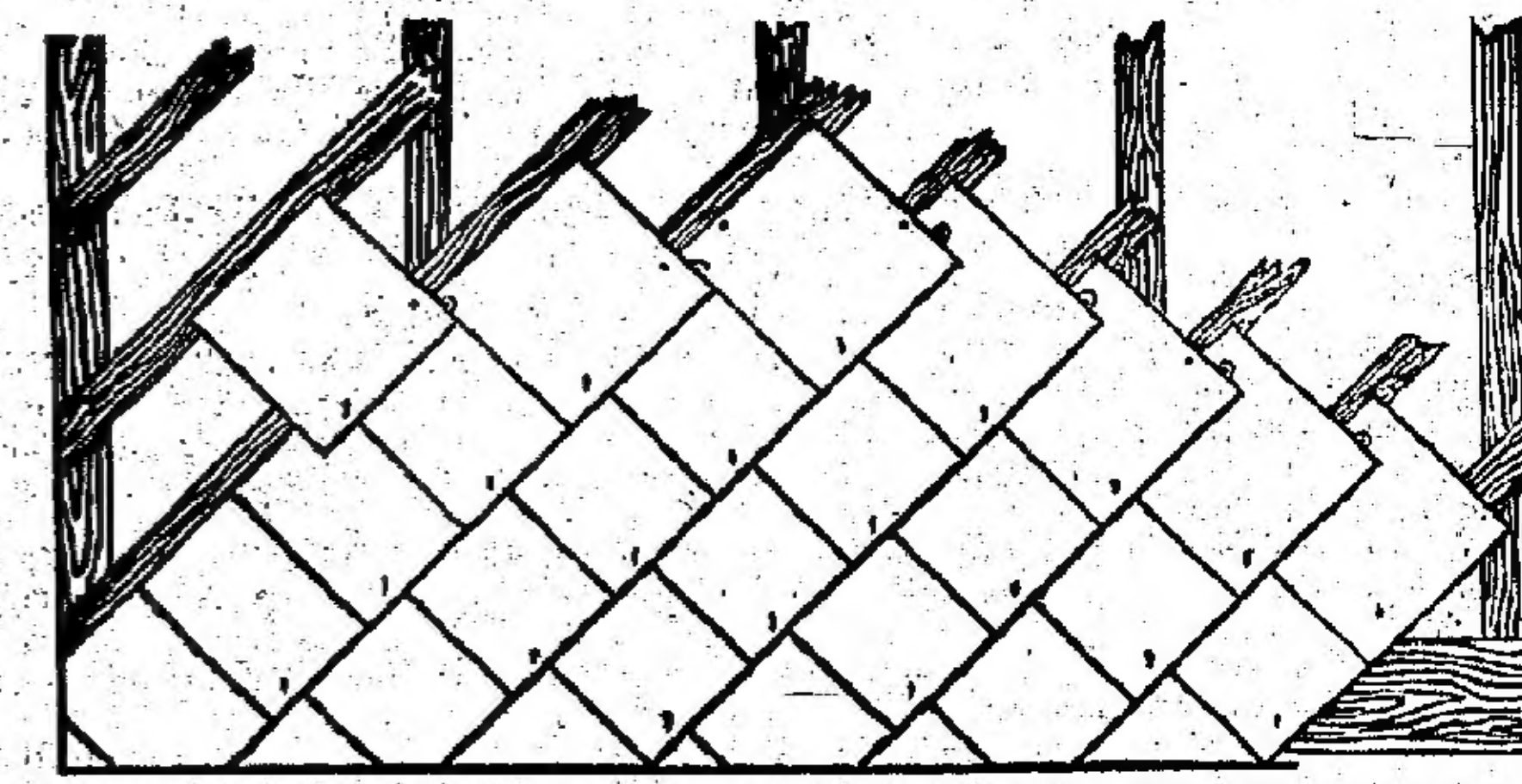
COMMERCIAL.

EXCHANGE
CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

June 22nd.	
ON LONDON.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	1/94
Bank Bills, on demand	1/94
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	1/94
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	1/94
Credits, at 4 months' sight	1/94
Documentary Bills 4 months' sight	1/10
ON PARIS.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	2264
Credits, at 4 months' sight	230
ON GERMANY.—	
On demand	1834
ON NEW YORK.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	434
Credits, at 60 days' sight	444
ON BOMBAY.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	1343
Bank, on demand	135
ON CALCUTTA.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	1343
Bank, on demand	135
ON SHANGHAI.—	
Bank, at sight	744
Private, 30 days' sight	754
ON YOKOHAMA.—	
On demand	88
ON MANILA.—	
On demand—Pesos	88
ON BANGALORE.—	
On demand	764
ON HATYANG.—	
On demand	1074
ON SAIGON.—	
On demand	34
ON HONGKONG.—	
On demand	34
ON BANGKOK.—	
Bank's Buying Rate	\$11.10
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael	\$58.10
SILVER, per oz.	244

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

Chinese	20 cents pieces	\$8.20 discount.
Chinese	10	\$8.65
Hongkong	20	\$8.00
Hongkong	10	\$8.41



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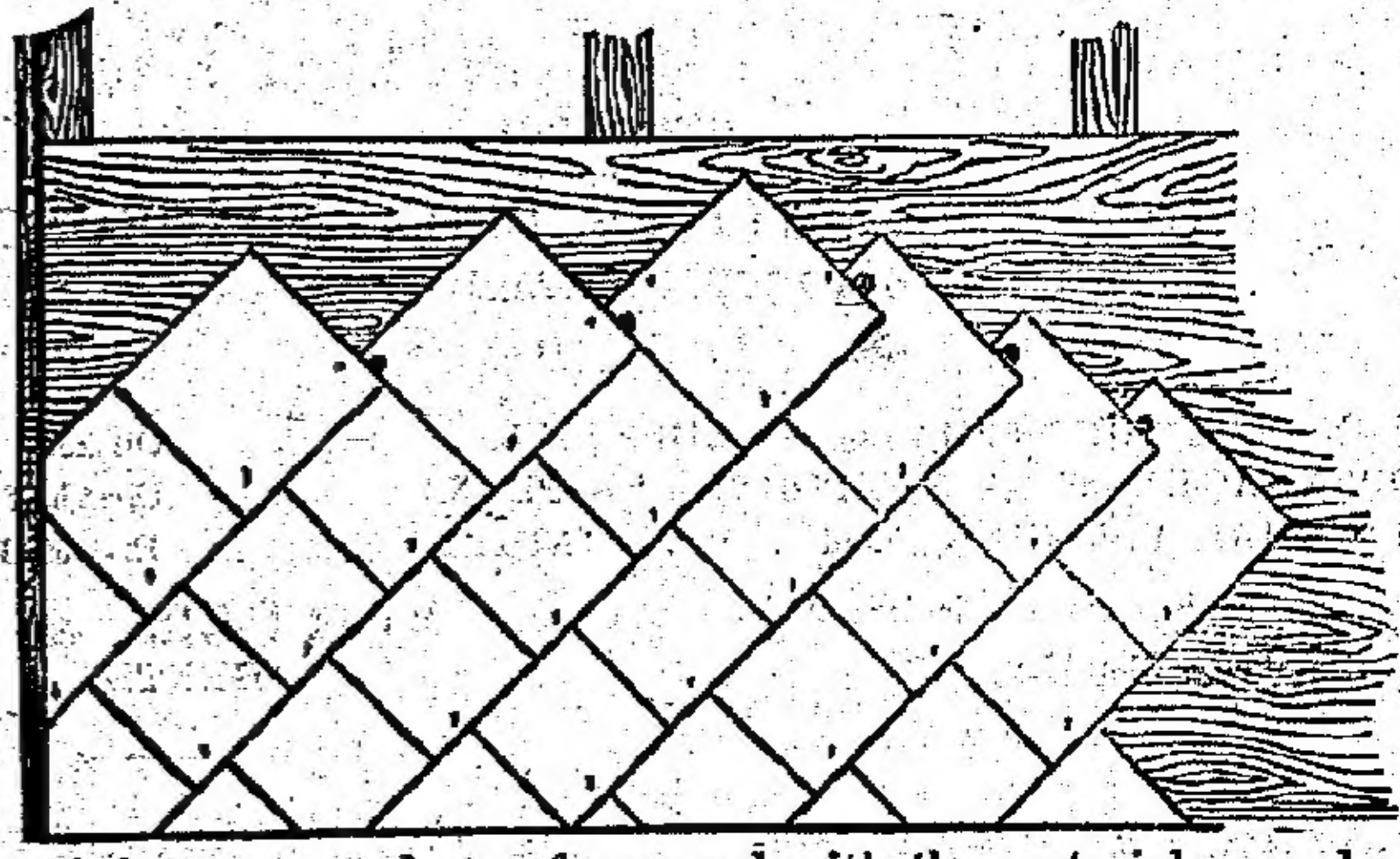
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OPIUM.

Quotations are:—	June 4th.
Malwa New	\$2,100/2,120 per picul.
Malwa Old	\$2,130/2,140
Malwa Older	\$2,150/2,160
Malwa V. Old	\$2,170/2,200
Persian fine quality	\$1,400/1,500
Persian extra fine	\$2,200
Patna New	\$2,035 per chest.
Patna Old	—
Bombay New	\$2,350
Bombay Old	—

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MAIL TABLES

FOR 1910.

Shows the dates of departure of the Mails to Europe and America, and the dates of their expected arrival at their destinations, as well as the dates of return Mails.
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